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He picked up a few recently dead Lady-crabs, *Platyonichus ocellatus*, and found in them a number of the *Cirolana concharum*, feasting upon the flesh and other parts, as he had previously noticed them feeding on the edible crab. See page 80. From these observations it would appear to be the usual habit of the *Cirolana* to prey on dead crabs and probably other animals.

Parasites of the Striped Bass.—Prof. LEIDY exhibited numerous specimens of a minute crustacean parasite from the gills of the Striped Bass or Rock-fish, (*Labrax lineatus*), brought to our market. He said it is a common parasite and he had been familiar with it since 1851. It was described by the Danish naturalist, Dr. Henrik Kroyer, under the name of *Ergasilus labricis*, obtained from the same fish at Baltimore, (Danske Naturh. Tids. 1863–4, 303, Tab. xi, fig. 2). Common as it seems to be Mr. R. Rathbun, in his published list of the parasitic Copepoda from American waters, says he had not observed it, (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1884, 483). The little crustacean lives suspended on the outer surfaces of the gills, where it is conspicuous, from the white color of its thorax and egg-pouches on the red color of the gills. The length of the parasite together with its egg-pouches is 2.125 mm; without the latter 1.25 mm.

Prof. Leidy further exhibited portions of two intestines of the same fish with numerous attached worms pertaining to *Echinorhynchus proteus*, which infested many fishes, both of fresh and salt water, of Europe. It is not only a frequent and abundant but a constant parasite of our Striped Bass. It ranges from 5 lines to an inch in length. The young ones are white; the older have the body yellow, bright orange, or brownish orange, with a white neck and proboscis, which together are one fourth the entire length. Diesing attributes to the proboscis 8 to 10 rows of hooks, but Dujardin gives double the number, and this accords with the condition observed in our specimens. The parasite lives in the large intestine with the proboscis and neck together embedded in the wall and the body suspended in the cavity. The proboscis and bulbous commencement of the neck together protrude externally and form on the outside of the intestine brown pyriform tumours, giving to the organ a peculiar tubercular appearance. The worms exhibit the following characters: Body widest at the commencement, where it is rounded and slightly constricted from the rest, which tapers to the posterior obtuse end. Proboscis cylindrical but expanded at the middle and base. Neck very long, bulbous at the commencement becoming narrow and cylindrical and a little dilated at the base; smooth throughout. Length of a large one 24 mm; proboscis and neck 6 mm; proboscis 1.25 mm long, 0.175 thick, 0.25 at middle expansion; bulb of the neck 1 mm, narrow part below 0.375 thick, at base 0.5 thick. Body at commencement 2 mm thick, near posterior end 1 mm thick.